Probably the Bravest American Aborigines Wno Ever Resented Foreign Invasion-Former Struggles for Liberty.

[Special Correspondence.]

For the sixth time since their country has been invaded by the Caucasian race the Yaqui Indians of Mexico are now battling for their lands, and their homes, and national independence. No nation or tribe of aborigines on the American continent has showed so sublime a love of liberty, greater bravery or as much wisdom; and to one familiar with the history of Indian revolts it is not surprising to hear that the Mexican government is prepared to dispatch 10,009 troops to the north to subdue the rebellious Yaquis.

The present war must terminate either in annihilation or in virtual independence. Military authorities, familiar with the strength and fighting capabilities of both sides, are confident that the Mexicans will win, but not without terrible sacrifices; and that, even after their defeat, the Indians will keep up a guerrilla warfare for The only strangers with whom they sults we were getting. Of course, I had years to come. The struggle will probably claim many more victims than the late Spanish-American war and will also be more important from a stragetic States territory, have found a safe ref- side of me would be nearly burning, and point of view, to say nothing of its historic interest as being the last deagainst the immigrant from Europe.

That they have learned to use the white man's weapons is proven by the fact that since the beginning of the present revolt, or within two months. over a hundred miners and as many soldiers have been shot by the rebellious Indians. Gen. Miles has expressed the opinion that this war will

into years. At ordinary times the Yaquis are reserved and exclusive rather than hostile. They sometimes desert their villages at the approach of strangers, leaving behind them nothing that can give aid or comfort to the invaders. When attempts are made to penetrate their mountain retreats they occasionally resort to resistance, but even in such cases they rarely do more than block the paths by which strangers must advance. Great rocks and trees are thrown across the narrow trails, stopping all progress of curiosity seekers and mining prospectors.

The Yaquis are industrious and lawabiding, but a Mexican regulation requiring all men to wear trousers has always been particularly obnoxious to them. When they visit a so-called civilized village to sell their pottery, woven mats and baskets they do not put on their trousers until they are about to enter the corporate limits, and on the homeward journey they take off the hated garments as soon as they'are clear of the town and carry them inlittle bundles on top of their heads. are on friendly terms are the Apaches to be protected from the wind, and I of Arizona, and scores of these murder- had a sort of a little box along side the ous savages, outlaws from United cylinder, in which I sat. In winter one uge in the Yaqui country.

termined stand of the American native ethnology at Washington, D. C., who engine side and freeze two toes on the has made researches in Sonora and is outside foot. The Yaqui Indians are the dominant familiar with the Yaquis, describes ace in numbers in the state of Sonora, them as a pastoral people, somewhat sure. Of course, I got all kinds, ac n extreme northwestern Mexico, to skilled in the arts in a rude way. They the north of their habitations being are ruled by their own laws, follow I ever got was one day when we pushed the territories of Arizona and New their ewn customs, and are deeply a fast engine for all she was worth Mexico. Much of their country is alto- rooted in their ancestral pagan faith. right into a good, stiff wind. The wind gether unknown to the civilized Mexi- They have towns, which are often asy-



YAQUI GRASS HOUSE, SHOWING UTENSILS

cans and has never been surveyed by lums. A refugee having sought safety the government engineers. There are among them will never be surrendered. traditions of vast mineral wealth in Dr. Magee found them faithfully atthis unexplored region, and one belief | tached to their native forms of worship, country holds the ruins of an ancient | to the priests. Among themselves they and splendid capital. This city, ac- have their ancestral ceremonial rights guard against intrusion.

As early as 1590 Roman Catholic missionaries entered the valley- of the Yaqui, 1,000 miles northwest from the City of Mexico, which had been captured by Cortez in 1521. The missions, protected by the army, prospered, and and the fiber of the agava. in the course of time the Yaqui territory was added to the Spanish domain, farmers and miners, and do their work | the custom is well understood, because in America. In 1735, however, the Indians revolted against Spain. The invaders were defeated in battle, but made up for their failure in arms by artful duplicity. The Yaquis revolted



MAIDEN, WITH PAINTED

again in 1825, and again in 1832, against Mexico, when, armed with bows, battle axes and spears, and led by their celebrated chieftain, Banderas, they put up a noble fight, although finally overcome. They made another revolutionary attempt in 1841, and defended their mountain fastnesses with rare valor, and for years held the Mexican troops at bay. Order was finally restored by a compromise. The present conflict will be still more sanguinary; because to-day the Indians are well armed. The bows and battle axes have been supplanted by winchester repeating rifles

and field guns. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is an authority on everything pertaining to Indian and border warfare, states that when a few years ago a company began to build a railroad south from Benson, Ariz., to Nogales and Hermosillo, the capital of the state of Sonora, and still further south to Guaymas, on the Gulf of Mexico, the Yaquis flocked to the region along the line of the road and offered their labor which, of course, was well paid for. With the money thus obtained they purchased rifles of the latest patterns and vast stores of ammunition. Many of them continued and pay this bill. to work along the road, and thus kept up the supply of funds for the purchase | trouble for the world, sir. I'll just send of munitions of war.

current in Mexico is that the Yaqui and by no means entirely submissive cording to tradition, occupies a moun- of birth, marriage and sepulture, as tain height not to be approached save | well as feasts and festivals. They have by trails which the Yaquis jealously a government of their own, and crave independence. They are also a hospitable race. The men are kind to their women and children, and the women wield great influence. About their bravery there is no question. The women do some fine weaving in cotton army officers are addressed as "Mister,"

The men are employed as herders, well. They know the value of a dollar quite as well as white traders, and can drive a shrewd bargain. Their houses their uniform may be, they are simare thatched huts with earthen floors, ply "misters" until they wear two bars usually standing in the midst of small bean patches. There is no doubt that the Yaquis of to-day are the remnants of a brave and partially civilized people whom the Spaniards found in Mexico. They have never been conquered, and have never forgiven their Spanish enemies, nor their descendants. Their military organization is almost perfect, consisting as it does of companies, regi-

ments and divisions. A gentleman who recently returned from a trip through Sonora told the writer that he could not find a more appropriate designation for the Yaquis than that of the "Irish of America." Their love of country, he says, is as pure as that of the Irish peasant. Their bravery as unquestioned as that of the noblest Irish patriot. By force of numbers and power of military equipment they have been robbed of the tribular sovereignty over their native soil, but in sentiment they are Yaquis and no amount of legislation will make them Mexicans. They have been persecuted by alien priests and slaughtered by hireling troops, but still remain faithful to the religion of their fathers. A people like that, he thinks, deserve en-

couragement rather than annihilation. As to the number of Yaquis there is a great diversity of opinion. Some estimate the strength of the nation in Sonora at 25,000, others at 10,000. Fifteen thousand is probably the .right figure. In 1820 the Yaquis numbered 30,000, but thousands were killed in their wars with Mexico and thousands of others were degraded into peons, On the other hand, the government of Mexico has sacrificed 35,000 soldiers and many millions of dollars in fruitless endeavors to subdue the Indians and restore a permanent peace. How many of the 15,000 remaining Yaquis are now capable of bearing arms cannot be told with any degree of accuracy, but 3,000 might be taken as a conservative estimate. And 3,000 mountain men fighting in a mountainous country for home and liberty is a mighty host. That

every soldier will readily concede. WILLIAM WALTER WELLS.

Willing to Oblige. New Customer-Fil drop in next week

Clerk-I wouldn't put you to that the goods collect .- Judy

## GREAT WIND PRESSURE

A Railway Engineer's Narrow Escape While Facing It at a 100-Milean-Hour Gait.

"Speaking of these new turbine boats that are expected to travel 35 and 40 your decks. In other words, half the time a man couldn't work unprotected on the deck. Unless he is behind a wind shield, he would be whisked away like a thistle down and even if he could stick to the ship he couldn't breathe.

"The company had me studying steam at one time, and I got to know considerable about wind pressures. had a little machine that I attached to the cylinder, and it kept track of the steam all the way through. I used to sit and watch it by the hour, and in that way I could tell by calculating just what the engine was doing and what re the other nearly freezing. On one trip Dr. W. J. Magee, of the bureau of I did actually burn my clothing on the

"Well, to get back to the wind pres cording to circumstances. The wors was blowing about 30 miles, I should think, and the indicater showed that the engine was running almost exactly at the rate of 78 miles. That made me face a wind of all of a hundred miles an hour. I was all right behind my box, front of it was curved enough to throw the wind over my head. Then I thought I'd stand up and see what it was likefacing a wind current of 100 miles an hour. Well, I stood up, and I had all I wanted in less time than it takes to tell. First, my tight-fitting cap went, and then my linen collar and my necktie. I thought my hair was going. had a horrible feeling that the whole front of my head was as flat as a pancake. I couldn't breathe. In another instant I should have been pulled bodily out of my box, in spite of the grip I had with both hands.

over the horror of that instant, when I stood face to face with death."-Chi\_ cago Inter Ocean.

ARMY OFFICERS CALLED "MR."

None of Them Get Their Official Title Until They Reach the Rank of Captain.

People who are not versed in matters of army usage often ask why certain and not by their titles. To the men who enter the service from West Point they know that, no matter how much authority they may have, or how gay on their shoulder straps. A recent occurrence in the Army building illustrated the matter. A man who had been a field officer in the volunteer service in the war with Spain had been appointed to a lieutenancy in the new volunteer army, and called at one of the offices of the headquarters on a matter of business. There the officer the king took steps to curb the cu in charge presented him to a United pidity of the hated money lender was States army officer.

"Maj. Blank, allow me to present Mr Smith-Mr. Smith, Maj. Blank."

The volunteer officer hinted in a modest way, when the major had withdrawn, that it might have been well to let the fact be known that he also was an army officer. "Oh, that's all right," said the officer who had acted as host, "everybody is mister until he is

Even in service the first and second lieutenants are addressed as "mister" by officers of higher rank. The custom is so general that it is not unusual broking we are assured, but are withfor lieutenants in the regular service to have their visiting cards engraved its process of metamorphosis from the with the "Mr." prefixed, thus:

MR. JOHN BROWN SMITH. United States Army.

The officer in the regular service also shows a preference for civilian's dress. which the volunteer officer does not always share. When not on duty, at home on leave or on his way to post the regular officer usually wears no part of his uniform, and prefers to appear as an ordinary citizen .- N. Y. Tribune.

Seagull's Criching Moles. A farm manager at Fodderty, Dingwall, Scotland, watching a mole catcher at work, saw sea guas hovering over, and occasionally alighting upon a turnip field, in which the observer and others were at work. A particularly large and handsome bird attracted his attensteadying itself a moment, it dropped. Cincinnati Enquirer.

## BLUE CRAB AND MINNOW.

When the Wily Crab Gets the Timid Minnow and When the Minnow Gets the Crab.

The blue crab is a pretty fair hand at catching fish. It will lie in shallow not be over for months, and may drift | miles an hour," said an old Illinois Cen- | water motionless, with its pincer claws tral engineer, "I wonder if they have extended and pincers open, waiting for properly allowed for the wind pressure. a chance to nip a minnow. If one com-I know a little something about that ing swimming along through the water myself, and I tell you it's a pretty seri- should happen to pass between those ous matter. A wind that blows 40 miles open jaws, suddenly the jaws close and pay an hour is a good, stiff breeze, and the that is the last of the minnow. But weather bureau calls 60 miles a gale. the blue crab can do better than this; So, if you run a boat 40 miles an hour sometimes it will hold motionless in through a stationary atmosphere you one claw a shred of something on which are bound to stir up quite a breeze for it has been feeding as a bait for minyourself, and if you should be running nows, holding at the same time its othinto a 30-knot wind you would have the er big claw, with the pincer open, waitstiffest kind of a gale blowing about ing. The minnows come up, charging for the food held in the closed claw; but there are likely to be enough of them to spread, and they may come from various directions, so that more than likely one will come within the waiting pincers of the opposite claw, and when one does the proceedings are closed for the time being.

But sometimes the minnows get the blue crab; as they may do when the crab is shedding. The crab knows when that time is coming, and then it makes for a place where it can shed its shell and stay in safety until its new shell is sufficiently hard to protect it. The erab comes in with the tide and makes for some place on the bottom in shallow water, perhaps along the edge of the eel grass, or under some protecting patch of ulva, and then proceeds to dig a hole in which it can stay after it has shed its shell until it is strong enough to go about. It digs the sand or mud up around from under itself, and, as likely as not, leaves its discarded shell, in a most lifelike form, up on the sand on the edge of the hole in front of it. This shell would frighter away some small fishes that would not dare to tackle a crab in its ordinary condition. The discarded shell is a help to fishermen who are hunting crabs, because it shows where a crab may be found, and weakfish, which come inshore in shallow water to feed hunt up soft crabs by searching the neighborhead of the spot where they for I was hidden to my eyes, and the find a shell, just as a fisherman would do.

When the crab first sheds its shell it is perfectly helpless. Its new shell is as yet so soft that it is no protection to it and no support; the crab cannot even stand up. The shell hardens rapidly, and it may be that by the time of the next full tide the crab will be able to move about and defend itself; but for a time after it sheds it is help-

That is when the minnow gets the crab. The crab may have been lef by the receding tide above the edge of the water. When the incoming tide "By a desperate effort I succeeded in has again covered the crab and surpulling myself down by the strength of rounded it with water to the depth of my arms and getting behind my wind an inch or two the minnows may disshield. I was a thoroughly scared and cover it, and they come swimming shaken man. It was hours before I got along through the shallow water to attack it. Sometimes a fisherman discovers a soft crab by the splashing that the minnows kick up around it. If undisturbed the minnows swarming around the helpless crab will kill and eat it. But sometimes another blue crab will appear and break up the minnows' feast. This is a blue crab that has not shed its shell, but has its armor on. It comes stalking in among the minnows, perhaps nipping one of them in one of its pincer claws as it comes

up, and dispersing the rest. The blue crab is a cannibal; it will eat its own kind. If when this crab comes up there is any of the soft crab left the newcomer will very likely eat that first, with one claw holding meanwhile in its other the wriggling minnow which it had seized at the outset, keeping that to top off with.-N. Y.

Pawnshops and Banks. The original pawnshop is difficult to locate. Early historians were interested in other lines, and only when the royal crown was placed in pawn or the subject of pawns and pledges mentioned. Moreover, the history of pawnbroking is so interwoven with that of usury and banking that its complete separation from these subjects is, for a time at least, an impossibility. From earliest times and with all peoples the system of pledging effects as security for advances in money has existed in some form. In this early period all those who accepted pledges as security for loans were not pawnbrokers in the sense that we to-day use the term. Of the antiquity of pawnout a clew as to what might have been ime of the Jewish law to that of the Roman. Its analogy to banking, the fact that the pawnbrokers later became bankers, would lead to the conclusion that private pawnbrokers existed long before the state took cognizance of the business. It seems probable that the constant taking of ar ticles in pledge, which of necessity de manded their safekeeping to secure the repayment of the loan, suggested the like deposit of money and valuables. In this case the progenitor of the present banking system was originally a pawnshop, instead of a bank which later took up the pawn business. Bulletin of the Department of Labor.

A Cautious Child. A downtown resident who hat bright little daughter told an ancedote which he thought showed great caution and a certain force of character. While tion by the graceful way it floated slow- out taking a walk the precocious child ly over the drills, intently scanning the and her father encountered a big St. surface of the ground. Suddenly, Bernard dog promenading beside its owner. The little one evinced a strong dug its bill into the heaving ground, and desire to pat the dog as she passed, but rose with a mole for its prey. Resting evidently changed her mind. When a few minutes, it gracefully began again | they had passed the little one said to a further search for prey. In a few min. her astonished father: "Say, papa, utes a second mole was unearthed .- | won't you pat that dog? I want to see if he bites "-Philadelphia Eccord.

Porter's Antiseptic Healing UL

Relieves all pain instantly For outs, burns, boils, bruises, itch, ecsema, ca-tarrh, sore throat, erysipelas, corns, chapped hands or lips, piles and all ulcers or sores of ekin or mucous membrane it is a sure and permanent cure. Will cure sore or inflamed eye in fortysight hours. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Horsemen will find this oil will cure scratches, cracked beel, alter burns, old sores and collar galls. No cure no

For sale by Clarke & Kenney, Paris, (10mar-6mo) Lentucky,

New Photograph Gallery.

D. Cable has opened a cozy new photograph gallery on Main street, opposite the Telephone Exchange, where he is prepared to make good pictures at low prices. Kodak work will also be finished up promptly in first-class style. He solicits the patronage of the public.

#### To My Patrons.

I have moved my gallery fixtures to my residence on Henderson street but I am prepared to make pictures from old negatives, or make large pictures, and finish kodak work. Orders can be left at Varden's drug store or at my residence.

L. GRINNAN.

S. S. ABNEY, mail carrier, will haul light baggage to and from depot. Terms very reasonable. Leave orders at Post-

The Bourbon Steam Laundry, having secured office room at Parker & James,' corner Fourth and Main, will locate their main office at that place. 'Phone No. 4. All calls or bundles entrusted to them will receive prompt at tention.

My agency insures against fire, wind and storm-best old reliable, prompt paying companies-non-union.

W. O. HINTON, Agent.

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

H. S. STOUT, Paris, Ky

#### TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN NO COCAINE. NO GAS.

A simple application to the gums used only by me, and acknowledged by the public to be the best and easiest, and absolutely free from any after effects. Catephoric treatment for painless

Set of teeth	\$8.00.
Upper and lower	15,00,
Silver fillings	octs np.
Gold fillings	.1.00 up.
Gold crowns	5.00.
Painless extraction	
I D ADAID D D	C

J. n. AUAIN, D. U. J., 321 Main St., Paris, Ky., Hours: 8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m. Telephone 79.

N. C. FISHER, Attorney-At-Law. Paris. Kentucky.

Office on Broadway, up-stairs, 2 doors West of Bourson News.

Will Kenney, M. D. Physician & Surgeon Phone 136.

Office: Fourth and Pleasant Sts. OFFICE HOURS

7 to 10 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

(6sug-tf)

# NON-UNION AGENTS.

RELIABLE FIRE INSURANCE AT LOW RATES. & BROADWAY, PARIS, KY.

(21ma99-tf)

SPRING, 1899.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Small Fruits and every thing for Orchard Lawn or Garden. We employ no agente but sell direct at reasonable prices Strawberry and Tree Catalogues on application to

H. F. HILLENMEYER, LEXINGTON, K.

Telephone 279

Insurance in the Hurst-Home on post the policy holders fifty cents on the handred dollars during the year 1897. O. W. MILLER, Agent, Paris, Ky.



BE AN AMERICAN Buy a watch made of Steel taken from U.S. S. Maine, at Havana. Dewey and Waltham works, cheap as any. Admira; Dewey and Capt Sigsbee have them Their facsimile letters mailed to agents W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 9 Maiden Lane, New York.

ASTHMA TREATMENT and by Atrial will convince. Complete out of the convince.

RAILROAD JIME CASS.

L. & N. R. B

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS

From Cincinnati-10:58 a. m.: 5:53 m.; 10:10 p. m

Fom Lexington-5:11 a, m.; 7:45 a, m.; 3:83 p. m.; 6:27 p. m. From Richmond-5:05 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.; From Maysville-7:49 a m. 8:25 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS :

To Cincinnati-5:15 a. m.: 7:51 a. m.: To Lexington-7:47 a. m.; 11:05 a. 5:45 p. m.; 10:14 p. m.

To Richmond-11:08 a. m.; 5:48 p. m.

10:16 p. m. To Maysville-7:50 a. m.: 6:85 p. m. F. B. CARR, Agent,

TIME TABLE.

EAST BOUND. Lv Louisville ..... 8:30am 6:00pm Ar Lexington ..... 11:15am 8:40pm

Ly Lexington.....11:25am 8:50pm 8:30am 5:50pm

Lv Winchester....11:58am 9:23pm 9:15am 6:30pm

Ar Mt. Sterling...12:25pm 9:50pm 9:50am 7:05pm Ar Washington... 6:50am 2:40pm Ar Philadelphia..10:15am 7:05pm Ar New York......12:40n'n 9:08pm

Ar Winchester ..... 7:30am 4:50pm 6:50am 2:50pm Ar Lexington... ..... 8:00am 5:20pm 7:35am 3:45pm Ar Frankfort ...... 9:11am 6:30pm Ar Shelbyville.....10:01am 7:20pm Ar Louisville......11:00am 8:15pm

Trains marked thus + run daily except Sunday; other trains run daily. Through Sleepers between Louisville, Lexington and New York without

For rates, Sleeping Car seservations of any information call on

F. B. CARR. Agent L. & N. R. R. Or, GEORGE W. BARNEY. Paris Ky. Div. Pass. Agent, Lexington,

## Frankfort & Cincinnati Ry. ELKHORN ROUTE.

LOCAL TIME CARD IN EFFECT

EAST BOUND. No. 1. | No. 8. | Pass. | Pass. | Pass. ve Frankfort a Olam 8 40pm Lve Switzer . . . . . . Lve Stamping Grind 18am 4 00pm 7 28am Lve Davalls Lve CS R'y Depot b Lve Elizabeth . . . Arr Paris c . . . . 8 40am | 5 10pm

WEST BOUND. No. 2 | No. 4. | No. 4. Pass. | Pass. | Mixed ve Paris c 30am 5 40pm Lve Elizabeth Lve Centreville 9 45am 5 55pm Lve Newtown . . Lve CSR'y Depot b Lve Stamping Grand 10 50am 6 39pm 8 22am Lve Switzer. 11 00am 6 49pm

Daily except Sunday. a Connects with L. & N.; b connects with Q & C.; counects with Ky, Central.

Lve Elkhorn

KENTUCKY CENTRAL POINTS . Frankfort . . . 4:21 7:50 Lv . Georgetown . Ar 10:28 6:17 5:10 8:40 Ar . . . Paris . . . Lv 9:30 5:40 8:30 Ar . . . Maysville . . Lv 5:45 1:23 6:16 11:42 Ar . . Winchester . Lv 7:09 2:55 7:20 1:00 Ar . . . Richmond . . Lv 6:20 2:00

GEO B. HARPER, Gen'l Sup't. JOS. B. NEWTON, G. P. A.

The Leading Specialists of America La 20 YEARS IN OHIO.

250,000 Cured.

unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, small, twisting stream sharp cutting pains at times, slight discharge, difficulty in commencing, weak organs, emissions, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRIC-TURE. Don't let doctors experiment on by cutting, stretching, or tearing
This will not cure you, as it will reOur NEW METHOD TREAT-MENT absorbs the stricture tissue

hence removes the stricture permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened. The nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

men are having their sexual vigor and vitality continually sapped by this disease. They are frequently unconscious of the cause of these symptoms. General Weakness, Unnatural Discharges, Failing Manhood, Nervousness, Poor Memory, Irritability, at times Smarting Sensation, Sunken Eyes, with dark circles, Weak Back, General Depression, Lack of Ambition, Varicocele, Shrunken Parts, etc. GLEET and STRICTURE may be the cause. Don't consult family doctors, as they have no experience in these special diseases—don't allow Quacks to experiment on you. Consult Specialists, who have made a life study of Diseases of Men and Women. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. One thousand dollars for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. Terms moderate for a cure. nen are having their sexual vigor an

CURES GUARANTEEL

DRAINS, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY and BLADDER Diseases.
CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS
FREE. If suable to call, write for QUESTION BLANK for HOME

122 W. FOURTH STREET. F.

CINCINNATI, O. K&K K&K K&K K8